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hotels, and general domiciles, 247; in civil hospitals, 106; in military hospital, 1; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 52; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in vessels in port, none, and in localities unknown, 4.

The daily average of deaths for this week was 59 in comparison with 62.57 during the preceding week, and with 42.14 for the corresponding week last year. This is a coefficient per thousand of the population of 25.40.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 21st instant, 31.8° C., and the lowest on the 15th instant, 16.3° C., with an average for the week of 21.65° C. Total rainfall for the week, 15.47 m. Daily average, 2.21 m.

Sanitary report for month of July, 1904.

Following is the official report for July, 1904, issued by the health department of this city and translated in this office:

The sanitary condition of Rio de Janeiro was on the whole less favorable during July than during the preceding month. It is true that the daily mortality average is but little changed—55.25 compared with 55.36. There was, however, a notable augmentation in the mortality from variola, and the following is a comparison of the chief transmissible diseases in the two months: Yellow fever, 4 in July against 4 in June; plague, 8 against 4; variola, 457 against 327; measles, 4 against 2; scarlet fever, none against 2; diphtheria, 5 against 1; grippe, 69 against 46; enteric fever, 4 against 2; dysentery, 13 against 7; beriberi, 11 against 9; malarial fever, 29 against 24, and tuberculosis, 197 against 228.

The health representatives made 31,368 domiciliary visits during the month, 7,220 of this number being made by the sanitary police and 24,148 by the vigilância. Inspections of 27,874 persons were made, 23,021 vaccinations and revaccinations against smallpox were made, and 22 against plague. There were received 1,209 notifications of transmissible diseases, being 11 of yellow fever, 18 of plague, 1,038 of smallpox, 7 of diphtheria, 5 of enteric fever, 3 of leprosy, 96 of tuberculosis, 1 of malarial fever, 29 of measles, 1 of beriberi, compared with 8 of yellow fever, 8 of plague, 720 of smallpox, 6 of diphtheria, 3 of enteric fever, 1 of leprosy, 106 of tuberculosis, 4 of malarial fevers, 1 of measles, and 1 of beriberi received during the month of June.

The central disinfection station made 4,463 disinfections of domiciles, disinfected 6,825 pieces of clothing, and destroyed by fire 1,149 articles of clothing.

Up to July 31 there had been incinerated 176,451 rats, brought in by various persons.

The bacteriological laboratory made during this month 46 examinations of suspected plague cases, the bacillus being demonstrated in 18 instances.

The brigade against mosquitoes cleaned up 1,545 localities where cases and deaths from yellow fever had occurred in previous epidemics. They also destroyed 32 foci of mosquito larvæ, made 10 visits of sanitary vigilance, and isolated 6 persons ill with yellow fever.

From 2,100 house roofs, 8,744 buckets of dirt and débris were removed, 62,119 gratings, 85,116 tubs, 4,722 water boxes, 52,878 automatic water boxes (water-closets, etc.), 25,307 water tanks, and 2,302 various other kinds of water containers were washed and thoroughly cleansed by this same brigade. In this work of cleansing there was expended more than 844 kilos of pyrethrum, 21,263 kilos of sulphur, 915 liters of alcohol, and 13 liters of petroleum.

By means of the apparatus, 54 vessels in port were disinfected, and on land the conduits for rain water in 47 different streets, 5 alleys, 6 parks, 4 "pracas" (small open squares in the city), and 1 lane were disinfected and cleansed. In addition 1,362 gratings over these rain-water conduits were removed, washed, and from 87 places where the filth, etc., carried along by the rain water is allowed to accumulate, 273 cart loads of such filth were removed.

The isolation hospitals during this month received 5 persons ill with yellow fever, 557 with variola, and 20 cases of plague. Of the whole number in isolation 1 yellow-fever case, 277 cases of variola, and 15 cases of plague proved fatal. At the end of the month there remained under treatment 272 cases of variola, 15 of plague, and no cases of yellow fever.

The total mortality for the month was 1,713.

The thermometer (centigrade) had as its maximum for the month 28.9° and its minimum 15.3°; average temperature for the month, 20.07° C.

As regards the movement of the population during this month there was an excess of 2,637 of those entering over those departing from the city by land and sea.

BULHOES CARVALHO,
Medical Demographer.

Plague in Bahia—Epidemic dysentery in Pernambuco declining.

AUGUST 31, 1904.

During the week ended August 27 the following vessels were inspected by me and were issued bills of health from this Consulate-General: On the 22d instant the British steamship *Chatton*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers and with no change in the personnel of the steamer's crew while here; on the 27th instant the British steamship *Camoens*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers and no change in the crew personnel, and on the same date the French steamship *Amiral Fourichon*, with a cargo of coffee, for New Orleans, no passengers and no change in the crew personnel while in the harbor of Rio. All vessels lay in the open bay while here, and the last-named vessel proceeded to her destination via Barbados for disinfection. No other vessels left this port for the United States during this week.

The plague in Bahia, Brazil.

Since my last reports I have the honor to transmit the following:

Bahia, August 24.—There were registered yesterday 4 deaths caused by bubonic plague, and 3 new cases of the same disease. The government of the state is deliberating in regard to creating divers stations for antiplague vaccination.

August 26.—There were 3 notifications of new plague cases received here to-day.

August 27.—At this date there are 30 cases of plague under treatment at the Isolation Hospital.

Vaccination against plague is still in force everywhere in the city. The higher schools have suspended all work for the next fortnight.

August 29.—Yesterday there were reported 3 new cases of bubonic plague.

August 30.—Four new cases of bubonic plague were taken to the Isolation Hospital yesterday. To-day there was only 1 new case of this disease.

Vaccination against plague is continuing on a large scale throughout the city.

Under date of the 25th instant there was a dispatch received stating that during the first twenty-two days of the month of August there were verified in Bahia 355 deaths, of which number 11 were caused by plague, 25 were suspected of being plague, 2 were caused by variola, 21 by beriberi, and pulmonary tuberculosis caused 51.

Sanitary statistics from Pernambuco.

During the two weeks ended August 15, 1904, there were in all 380 deaths, of which number 21 were caused by variola, 1 by enteric fever, 1 by bubonic plague, 22 by malarial fevers, 3 by leprosy, 64 by dysentery, 1 by beriberi, and 49 by tuberculosis. This shows that the great epidemic of dysentery is nearing control and will in all probability soon be a thing of the past. The general mortality rate per 1,000 population was for this period 48. The maximum daily deaths was 38 and the minimum number 17, with an average of 25.3.